DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $12
" " " 3 " 7
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 7
" " 3 " 4
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

[For The Confederate.

[*Concluded from Yesterday*]

If these Convention agitators were accessible to the voice of reason and argument, we would appeal to their sober judgment, and ask them to reflect. But they seem bent on destruction—either the destruction of their country, or themselves. As long as the weapons of their warfare are abuse and denunciation of those who differ with them, and appeals to the sordid and selfish passions of the human heart; calm reflection and fair argument are not to be expected of them.—Many of the leaders seem to have "counted the cost" of the tendency of their course.—They know they have already gone so far, that, in case we succeed in this great struggle for human rights, they will be marked and remembered. Among them, are men of intelligence. They can't be ignorant of the issue they are tendering and hastening to a crisis with the Confederate Government and the other States composing that Government. They must see and know, that the Confederate Government, whilst it might be disposed, so far as the interests of the State alone are concerned, to abstain from all interference, and ignore these local movements—yet, when the influence of this movement on the general cause is considered—the moral effect on the struggle at large—the encouragement it must hold out to the common enemy—its depressing influence on our gallant men in the army, and the loyal and true men out of the army—must see, that the Confederate Government cannot, it dare not, allow this project to go on until it culminates in a disruption of the Confederacy, and in reducing North Carolina to the condition of Maryland and Kentucky.

Thus far, the Confederate Government and the Confederate authorities have exhibited every forbearance—every indisposition to interfere. But *we warn* those who are, rushing the State to the very brink of the precipice, that they need not expect this forbearance to continue, whenever the great principle of self-preservation may render further non-intervention impossible. We mean this not by way of threat, *in terrorem*—but by way of friendly warning. By their reckless, violent, and denunciatory conduct, they are forcing the Confederate Government to decide, whether it will use *prevention*, or rely on *curing* the disease, after it shall have reached its acme. If it is evident (and we honestly and sincerely think it *is* evident) that mischief is brewing—that a plan to disrupt the Confederacy is maturing—that the seeds of insurrection are being sowed—that the plot is thickening daily; do they think the Confederate Government, and authorities, will regard it as the part of prudence and of wisdom *to wait*, until an unlawful assemblage shall have convened; shall have had time to mature and organize—and shall ultimately raise the standard of insurrection and civil war, in the State? Or rather may they not expect the Confederate Government and authorities to use a considerate forecast, and provide beforehand, for intercepting and crushing their machinations? We see how this Convention project is viewed by the Lincoln press in Newbern, by the New York "Tribune," and by Everett in his Gettysburg speech. They view it as a movement favorable *to them*: and we see no repudiation of their view, by the Convention presses in this State. If the movement goes on, of course it will invite an invasion of this State, and a march to this city by the Yankees. For ourselves, we deem it due to candor and sincerity to declare that we regard it as a duty which the Confederate government and authorities owe to the great and holy cause in which we are struggling—to the cause of civil liberty which is threatened with chains and dungeons—to religious freedom, whose altars have been desecrated—to domestic joy and peace, whose hearth-stones have been polluted—to the memory of our martyred dead, whose blood cries from the ground for vengeance—to the stainless purity of our mothers, wives and sisters, who have been outraged and insulted—to the matchless valor of our gallant soldiers, who are enduring hadships and privations and suffering for their country—to every high and ennobling consideration of virtue, of honor and of patriotism—the Confederate Government and authorities, owe it to all these, to interpose, to prevent the "giving aid and comfort" to a ruthless enemy, that threatens us, if conquered, with a far worse than Egyptian bondage. We tell those who are bringing this trouble on the State and on themselves, that our purpose is not the shedding of blood, but to prevent the shedding of blood. If it is the determination of the agitators in this State, to place themselves in a position of open insurrection against the constituted authorities of the State (as we insist they will do if they attempt to enforce the decrees of an unconstitutional Convention)—we repeat in the language of kind admonition, they are presuming entirely too far on the forbearance of the Confederate Government, if they suppose that Government will quietly stand by, and see this great cause ruined, for the want of firmness and decision on its part—after such immense sacrifices have been made, and when we are now cheered with the hope that we have passed through the worst of this ordeal of blood and suffering. We tell them they deceive themselves, if they suppose the Confederate Government will show such insensibility to the hard fate, the bitter agony, of its true and loyal friends and supporters in the State, as to heartlessly look on and see us crushed between the upper and nether mill-stones of Yankee cruelty and vengeance, and domestic disaffection and treason. We tell them they pay a poor compliment to the sagacity of the Confederate Government, if they expect that Government to *wait*, till the active campaign of the ensuing Spring and Summer shall require all our available force to meet the foreign enemy in the field—and when, if called on to sustain the constituted authorities of the State, and save "State Rights" in North Carolina, it will not only have to contend against domestic insurgents, but with their foreign auxiliaries:—and thus find the task of "suppressing insurrection," enhanced by the additional labor of "repelling invasion."

We are not to be answered with the stereotype cry, that we are advising the coercion of the States by the Confederate Government—that we are advocating the disregard and overthrow of the rights of the States—that we are in favor of consolidating the government, and of the exercise of arbitrary powers by the Confederate authorities. We are *contending for State-rights*. We insist on preserving the Constitution of North Carolina in its purity and its integrity. We are warring against the attempt to make that Constitution the foot-ball of faction. We profess to be State-right men of the straitest sect.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1864. VOL. I—No. 21.

That provision of the Confederate Constitution looking to the intervention of the Confederate government, to "supress insurrection," is a provision in favor of State-rights. We are in favor of its rigid enforcement when necessary to save the rights of the States—no matter whom it may compromise—whether they may occupy the highest seats in the synagogue, or whether they may be the tackling agents who blindly follow the programme of others—whether they are the lions whose roars may wake the forest, or whether they may be the jackals that hunt for the spoil. We are not done with this subject.

AMICUS.

DELUSIONS.—Among the strange notions, fatal to government and leading only to anarchy, advanced with so much zeal by the Raleigh Standard and its adherents is that one, intended to tickle the ears of the unthinking, that "the people" or the separate States have any right to open negotiations with the enemy, to make any treaty, or to ratify one when made. For wise purposes, the people themselves have deliberately and most explicitly conferred these powers upon the Confederate government, in the Constitution which they have solemnly and with perfect unanimity adopted, and by which they have bound themselves faithfully to abide.—For wise purposes we say, for almost all treaties have to be made after long negotiation, in the course of which the terms offered and demanded by the parties undergo many changes and modifications, and a disclosure of them to the public would be most apt to be fatal to all success in a negotiation with another country which, guided by common sense and experience, allows of no such tom-foolery—Suppose, for instance, that the State of North Carolina had a right to open negotiations with the Yankee government, and that the people had a right to elect the negotiators, and suppose that the Standard could manage to have a majority of them elected from among its followers, the effect would be plain enough. Mr. Everett tells the Yankee nation that the Standard is yearning to go back to the old Union; of course the Yankee government would scout any terms short of that. But it is not Mr. Everett alone that is impressed with such a belief; the Yankee newspapers and people alike believe it, deducing it from the Standard's own editorials and communications, and the resolutions adopted by its friends at their meetings. This would be one of the objections to confiding to the State the people the right to make treaties. But there are others too plain to need more than a mention, in the difficulty and delay of getting a decision of the people on such matters. In short, so preposterous is the idea of "the people" negotiating treaties, making war and concluding peace, that it may well be doubted whether such an idea ever entered the head of any but the worst sort of a demagogue, such an one as is everlastingly prating of his devotion to "the people! the people!" and everlastingly misleading the people to their own hurt and his own fancied advantage.

The extent to which this evil notion has been carried may be judged from the following extract from a paper which follows in the wake of the Standard:—

"If the government formed at Montgomery was intended to be a Confederation of sovereign States, no peace can be made without the consent of each of the States, and to obtain this the will of the majority must be ascertained."

Truly is this "the blind leading the blind." Let us see what says the Constitution of "the government formed at Montgomery," by which Constitution the people of all the States have agreed faithfully to abide:

"He [the President] shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur.—*Art. 2, sec. 2, par. 2, Constitution of Confederate States.*

"No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation."—*Art. 1, sec. 10, par. 1, of same Constitution.*

"Nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."—*Art. 1, sec. 10, par. 3, of same Constitution.*

How any man, especially any Editor, can, in the face of these express provisions, claim a right in "the people" to negotiate with Lincoln, passes our comprehension. Especially is the Standard estopped from making any such claim, as its Editor was a member of the State Convention, of May 1861, by which this Constitution of the Confederate States was *unanimously* adopted.—*Fay. Observer.*

CAMP OF THE 18TH REG'T, N. C. T.,
February 6th 1864.

At a meeting of the 18th Regt't N. C. T., held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been brought to our attention that our brothers in arms, actuated by the justice of the existing struggle for independence, a firm determination of true patriotism in its vindication, and an honest desire to assist our young nation in its establishment, have voluntarily tendered their services, with the solemn pledge of their lives, by a re-enlistment for the period of the war; and whereas, animated by a like spirit of devotion to our sacred cause, we are determined that no regiment shall surpass us in rendering our arms effective to our country, or in evincing a true desire to uphold our leaders in our struggle; be it

Resolved by the officers and soldiers of the 18th Regiment N. C. T., That we do cheerfully tender to the Government our services for the period of the war, pledging our lives and our sacred honor, that we will never lay down our arms until the last enemy upon our soil shall be destroyed or driven from it.

Resolved, That the spirit of submission, which, we regret to say, seems to have seized the hearts of many bad men in North Carolina, will, if persisted in, prove ruinous to the fair name of our State; we, therefore, express our entire disapprobation of the course of these traitors, and earnestly appeal to them to desist from their ruinous policy, and sustain our Government and leaders

Resolved, That in President Davis and Governor Vance we recognize the able statesmen, virtuous rulers, and true patriots, and pledge ourselves to sustain them throughout these trying times.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our Brigadier General; also, to the Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal, with a request that they be published.

HEADQUARTERS LANE'S BRIGADE,
February 6th, 1864.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the 18th Reg't N. C. T.:

COMRADES: It were not possible to read the eloquently patriotic resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by you to day, without emotions of pride and gratitude—of just pride that I have the honor to command such men—of well-merited gratitude in the nation's behalf and mine, for this exhibition of high resolve and patriotic action at the time of the nation's greatest need.

Permit me to thank you for sending me a copy of the resolutions, and to pray God speed to you and our great cause.

Believe me your friend,

JAMES H. LANE,
Brig. Gen.

Miscellaneous.

Sale of Negroes.—I Shall Offer for sale for cash, EIGHT LIKELY NEGROES, on Tuesday the 23d ist., being Court day in Warren county, N. C., at the Court House in Warrenton.

P. J. TURNBULL,
Auctioneer.
8-8t

Soldiers' Furlough.

Medical Director's Office, General Hospitals, N. C., Raleigh, February 15, 1864.—All Soldiers absent from their commands, are hereby informed, that no practicing Physician or single Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon has any authority to give certificates of disability for Furlough or discharge, except in cases where the soldier is unable to travel. Their certificates are worthless, and will not protect the soldier against the consequences of absence without leave. No one, except regulars ppointed Medical Examining Boards, are authorized to give certificates of disability for furlough or discharge.

P. H. HINES, Surgeon,
Medical Director.
18-3aw4t

Office Southern Express Company, Raleigh, N. C., February 13, 1864.—Much complaint being made of the delays by this Company in forwarding merchandize, I am instructed to advertise that the rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take preference over all others, and next in order are packages forwarded by friends or associations, to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of the rule, together with the limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent.
13-1m

Office Southern Express Company, Augusta, Ga., February 10, 1864.—Legal notice is hereby given to all concerned, that persons who ship packages containing spirits, wines or cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, wines, or cordials will not be forwarded by this Company except under SPECIAL CONTRACT.

JAS. SHUTER,
Superintend. and Acting President.
A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't, Raleigh, N. C.
18-1m

Lost Certificate of Stock.—The undersigned has lost the following Certificate: No. 1305 for $3100, dated July 28th, 1863, issued to J. McBoyle at Raleigh, N. C.

Every person is forbidden to purchase the same as application will be made for its renewal.

DAVID OUTLAW.
3-w1m

Printing, Binding, Paper, etc.—Having constructed a large building in Columbia, S. C., and removed our machinery from Charleston, we would inform Quartermasters, Bank and Railroad Officers and the public, that we are as well prepared as before the war to execute all orders in our line. We have been importing from Europe largely of articles used in our business, and now have on hand a stock consisting in part of the following articles:

200 REAMS ENGLISH DOUBLE CAP WRITING.
200 REAMS ENGLISH ROYAL—WHITE, BLUE, AND BUFF.
200 REAMS ENGLISH BANK NOTE PAPER.
500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FOLIO POST.
500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENGLISH CAP.
1,000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENGLISH AND FRENCH LETTER.
1,000 REAMS ENGLISH BATH (SMALL) LETTER.
2,000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE NOTE.

ALSO, BLOTTING, COPYING, AND DOMESTIC PAPERS.
1,000,000 ASSORTED ENVELOPES.
7,000 Gross Gillott's and other makers' Steel Pens. Pen-holders, Pencils, Sealing Wax, Ink, and almost all articles of Stationery.

ALSO, A SMALL STOCK OF
Best ENGLISH BLANK BOOK PAPER (Super Royal and Imperial not yet arrived), which we are prepared to manufacture into any kind of Blank Books.

We are now opening the above valuable stock, and advise our old customers, and all others in want, to send in their orders at once, or the stock may be so much broken as to prevent us from filling them properly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

"ANDREWS' MOUNTED AND FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL," by Lieut.-Col. R. S. ANDREWS, Army of Northern Virginia, illustrated with nearly 100 fine lithographed cuts, printed on fine white paper, and full bound cambric. This book is published under instructions of the Ordnance Department, C. S. A., and should be in the hands of every Artillery officer. Price $4, one third off to the trade.

IN PRESS,

AND SOON TO BE PUBLISHED:

"GENERAL ORDERS" from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, up to January 1, 1864, with copious index and other valuable matter. Edited by Gen. THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Gen. Beauregard's Staff. Price $5, one third off to the trade.

"CHISOLM'S SURGERY," being a third edition of this valuable work, revised and enlarged by the author, J. J. CHISOLM, Surgeon C. S. A., superbly illustrated.

"MARMONT'S WORK ON MILITARY SCIENCE" translated from the French, by Col. FRANK SHALLER, C. S. A., with notes by the editor. Illustrated.

"PHILIP," a new Novel, by WM. H. THACKERY (lately deceased), splendidly illustrated with portrait of the author and other engravings.

"OLLENDORFF'S New Method of Learning French," being a reprint of this valuable work, now entirely out of print, and much needed by the youth of our country.

Also, 100,000 copies of the New Testament and Psalms for the "Confederate States Bible Society," with several works for other Societies and Publishers.

Having arrangements for securing full supplies of all kinds of Printing Papers, we are prepared to undertake the printing and publishing of any book of value to the country, and expect to continue the publication of Military, School, and other useful books.

EVANS & COGSWELL,
Columbia, S. C.
18-1m.

Miscellaneous.

To Farmers raising Tobacco in North Carolina.—You are hereby notified that the Tithes due the Confederate States are required to be delivered not sooner than the 3d of June or later than the 15th of July, to the duly authorized County Agents, at the depots they may establish, in good prizing order, and each quality in separate parcels.

The proper blanks will be sent to the Assessors in due time.

W. N. SHELTON,
General Agent for North Carolina.
Yanceyville, N. C., Feb. 10. 18-1m.

For Hire.—A negro girl about 14 years old for the balance of the year. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
17-3t*

For Hire for the Balance of the Year.—A Boy who is an excellent cook and good house servant—would suit a hotel service.
Apply at this office. 13-d1w

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

BOARD	
By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$ 13

jan 16-d1y

Oxford Female College.—The twenty-sixth session began on Monday the 18th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks.

Tuition in each school $60.
Piano rent $15. No extra charges.
Board varies with provisions.

J. H. MILLS,
Oxford, N. C.
5-tf.

Notice.—On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1863-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.—The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864. For circulars and information apply to

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.
Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, held in Raleigh on the 14th instant, the Company re-organized under its charter, and proceeded to elect the following gentlemen as directors, viz:

C. P. MENDENHALL, Greensboro'
J. M. BULLOCK, Granville county.
J. L. JONES, Granville county.
O. G. PARSLEY, Jr., } Wilmington.
ALEX'R OLDHAM, }
W. D. SMITH, }
DUDLEY NICHOLS, } Durham's
J. R. GREEN, }
WILLIAM LONG, Caswell county.

The Directory then proceeded to elect their officers, as, follows:

C. P MENDENHALL, Esq., President.
J. M. BULLOCK, Esq., Vice President.
W. D. SMITH, Esq., Treasurer.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, Esq., Secretary.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Directory, the subscribers are requested to pay over to Wm. D. Smith, Treasurer, or deposit in Bank to his credit, the amount of their respective subscriptions, and forward certificates of deposit to his address at Wilmington, N. C., by the 10th day of February next. Those wishing to subscribe are requested to send in their subscriptions at or before that time to the Treasurer, who will issue certificates of stock.

DUDLEY NICHOLS, Sec'y.
Durham's, Jan'y 29th, 1864. 4-d2w.

$250 Reward.—Runaway from the Subscriber at Graham, N. C., on the 1st inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches high, has thick lips, is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outward. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

W. A. CLARK,
16-d6t Graham, N. C.

Gloves and Socks Wanted.—I desire to purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.

EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General, N. C.

Bank of Washington—at Greensboro', Feb. 10th 1864. A meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tarboro' on Wednesday, March 16th, proximo. A general attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier.
14-d3tawtd*

Cards, Cards.—450 Pair Whitmore's No. 10 Cards at $75 in Confederate money, or $1 in specie, per pair.

These Cards are of the best quality. Purchasers can send the money by Express, and I will send the cards by Express, they paying the expense. Address me at Forestville, N. C.

JAS. S. PUREFOY.
Forrestville, N. C., Feb. 5, 1864. 13-d6t*

Farm for Rent or Sale—Two hundred acres of land, lying twelve miles west of Raleigh, and four miles from Holly Springs, in the County of Wake; 20 acres of fresh cleared land, the balance original growth. The cleared land well fenced. Apply to

W. H. CUNNINGGIM,
9-d8t* Exchange Hotel.

NOTICE.—A limited number of recruits will be received in the 1st N. C. Cavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further information as to companies, &c., apply to Col Mallett, commanding Conscript Camp at Raleigh

By order Col. W. H. CHESK, Comd'g.
GEO. S. DAWSY, Ad'jt. 1-d1m

WANTED—1000 *LBS. OF SUGAR CANE SEED.* The highest cash price will be paid per hundred, or by the bushel. Apply to

P. FERRALL.
9-d1w

Beautiful Light Brown Sugar.—Families can be supplied with an excellent article of Light Brown Sugar in half barrels at the

NEW MARKET STORE.

In the building recently occupied by the State Journal printing office. 16-d1t*

Small Pox Notice.—As the Small Pox has again appeared in the City of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General.

For Sale.—One negro boy about thirty years of age in good health; an excellent teamster, carriage driver, and work hand.

Apply to [illegible]
feb. 3, 1864-10-d1w-w4t. Lexington, N. C.

Wanted to purchase.—A good Piano. Apply at this Office. jan 19tf

Military.

ENROLLING OFFICE,
5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C.
OXFORD, January 27, 1864.

In Obedience to General Orders No. [illegible] Commandant of Conscripts Raleigh, January 20, 1864, Militia and county Enrolling officers will enroll all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at the county seats of the respective counties, at the following times and places for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not.

All those residing within the limits of the 46th Regiment N. C. M., Franklin county, will report at Louisburg on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th days of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 33d Regiment, N. C. M., Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 26th, 27th and 29th days of February, and 1st day of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment, N. C. M., Warren county, will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment, N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 43d Regiment N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 16th, 18th, 18th and 19th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of 46th Regiment, N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 22d, 23d, 25th and 26th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 35th Regt N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 11th Regiment N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th days of April, 1864.

Commanding Officers of Militia Regiments will so arrange it that one fourth only of the companies of each Regiment will be present each day.

THOS. P. TIBBS, Assistant Surgeon
Chairman Examining Board.
H. C. HERNDON, M. D.
W. H. DAVIS M. D.,
A. LANDIS, Jr., Enrolling Officer
6-3w 5th Congressional District N. C.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1864.

The following circular from Bureau of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned.

By order COL. MALLETT,
Comd't Cons. for N. C.
B. J. HARDIN, *Adj't.*

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, Jan. 25th, 1864.
CIRCULAR
No. 4.

TO Commandants of Conscripts:—The attention of Commandants is especially directed to General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. current series, herein set forth for their information.

ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 23, 1864.

I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 current series is hereby revoked.

II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enrolment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided—

1st. The Company selected was in service on the 16th of April 1862.

2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the minimum prescribed by regulations.

3rd. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to any company which has more than sixty four privates on the roll, until all the companies in service from the State of which the volunteer or conscript is a resident, shall have the minimum number prescribed by regulations.

4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received in any company except on such certificate,

III. Persons who fail to make selection, according to the provisions of this order, and at the time of enlistment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

IV. All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith send to the Commandants of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer.

By Command of the Secretary of War.
(SIGNED) S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l.

Early and vigorous action will be enjoined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without delay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.

II. Persons presenting applications for special exemption, with *any show of merit* will not be molested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable.

By order of COL. JNO. S. PRESTON,
Sup't.
(SIGNED) G. B. DUFFIELD,
3-1m. A. A. G.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Ashville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month.

Quartermaster's Department, Raleigh, Feb. 6, 1864. This Department has on hand a small lot of Cotton Cards for distribution among the families of soldiers. The special courts of each county are requested to appoint an agent in each county to receive and distribute them. The price will be five dollars, ($5,) and necessitous wives and mothers of soldiers will have the preference. More are expected daily and will be sent out as fast as received,

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
Feb. 8, 1864.-14-d3t

☞ All the papers of the State will copy three times, and forward accounts as above.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863.—$100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16-tf

JOBWORK Of all description neatly executed at this office

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Military.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant.

B. J. HARDIN, Adj't

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEP'T BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders No. 22, Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1863, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the District will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

By order of
(Signed) JOHN S. PRESTON, Sup't
C. B. DUFFIELD,
A. A. G.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, January 29, 1864. The annexed order is published for the information of all concerned. The requirements will be rigidly enforced in every particular.

By order Col. MALLETT.
Commanding Conscripts for N. C.
B. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP. GEN'LS OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1864.
General Orders }
No. 3. }

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all persons concerned therein.

ACTS.

AN ACT to prevent the Enlistment or Enrollment of Substitutes in the Military service of the Confederate States.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That no person shall be exempted from military service, by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes." [Approved December 28th, 1863.]

AN ACT to put an end to the Exemption from Military Service, of those who have heretofore furnished Substitutes.

"WHEREAS, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That no person shall be exempted from military service, by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes." [Approved January 5th, 1864.]

II. Persons rendered liable to military service by operation of the preceding acts, are placed on the same footing with all others hither to held liable by Acts of Congress.

III. Persons herein rendered liable to military service are required to report as volunteers or conscripts, without delay, to the enrolling officers; and all who delay beyond the 1st day of February, 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.

IV. Enrolling officers will proceed, as rapidly as practicable, in the enrollment of persons herein made liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th April 1862: *provided*, the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed; and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such certificate. Persons who fail to make their selection, at the time of enrollment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

V. Persons who report to the enrolling officers will be enrolled, and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruction.

VI. All persons, whether volunteers or conscripts under this order, will pass through the camp of instruction of the State to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are subjected, or to which they may be assigned.

VII. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforcement of this order.

VIII. All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to a revision, under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription; and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.

By order. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.
1-d6t&10.

☞ Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Iredell Express and Asheville News copy until February 15th and send bills to Col. Mallett's office.

Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the *land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street,

☞ Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

I, ——, of ——, do hereby appoint ——, of ——, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at ——, during the month of ——, 186 .

Witness my hand and seal, at ——, this —— day of ——, 186 .

(Signed in duplicate.)

——— [Seal.]

Witnesses:

———

———

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES,
Jan. 26, 1864-1-tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

For Sale or Rent.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—I OFFER AT PRIVATE sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.

july 4-tf. H. HARRIS.

HE CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

Letters on business of the Office, to be ted to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

FRIDAY, February 19, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, Fayetteville street, second door th of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

/ANTED.—A COMPETENT PRACTICA- NTER, to take charge of the entire M- rical Department of this office, read Proof

To one thoroughly qualified and ever y reliable, the best of salary will be allow Apply immediately.

A More Hideous Mask.

long as the Convention agitation was kept public meetings of the leaders, with such people as they could mislead and scrape t ier, bad as it was, it was, so open that d be met It came with the tread of a bo defiant highwayman who demands yo ey or your life—and put you on your gua defence, by the manifestation of his attack the movement has received a repulse in th ection so complete and overpowering, tha s, returned upon its path—gone back to i boats and fortifications—and only now a makes a feint of renewing the attacks advancing of a few skirmishers—such Thomas B. Long, *"to feel our position"*; an s so covered with olive leaves, that he is n to escape detection; and is withal su levy that for a skirmisher he advances without *cover*; and thus exposed, he *feels* tion too roughly.

hese petitions are worse—more dangerou more indicative of mischief—than even th lic meetings. This plan leaves the people rely in the hands of the plotters. It is conducted that it escapes controversy. W well informed that active agitators are p ; these petitions to the people, and urgi n by misrepresentations and unjust appeals t their signatures thereto. This same cou e practiced by the agitators in England, i year 1794—and the papers signed wer ed as evidence in the trials for seditious libe at the agitations of that period gave rise t e warn the people to beware of putting thei mes to petitions. They know not the da hen these signatures may rise up in judgme gainst them.

More Yet.

Another batch, numbering thirteen deser rs from our army to the enemy, found i is marks, wearing his uniform, and bearing is arms, most of them from Nethercutt's battalion, have been hanged at Kinston—ver shed by the stern but necessary mandate of he law. Their crime was dreadful. *Found in arms against the cause in which they had enlisted!*—ready to slay their former associates! Death was the least penalty they could pay. Their lives were forfeited to a necessary self-preservation. But their p dead corpses—plunged by a jump from life to death, from time to eternity—claims pity of the beholder; for they were ignorant men —out of their protruded eye-balls, glazed and set, there seems to go an invoking appeal to heaven, against the undiscovered agitators, whose pernicious counsels led them to the deed. Did they act of their own motion?—If not, was it private advice, or the teaching of public journals, or both?

Others are yet to die: before they are condemned, let them testify and say *who* induced them to desert. If they say the teachings of a paper, then let the columns of that paper be searched: let it be judicially ascertained if his published matter would naturally instigate desertion. If so, the intention of the publisher will be legally derived from the consequences of his act—just as the purpose to kill, is a legal conclusion from the character of the blow. It were a foul blot on justice, if these culprits perish and any accomplice behind the scene escape.

Nethercutt's battalion was brigaded some time in the latter part of September or in October. Whatever was said of done, was done during the intermediate period and the 15th of November. The military act was a proper, needful act; it did no wrong, it received from no obligation, it served no excuse for misdemeanor, far less, for such a crime; and the death penalty was merited and necessary. But a licentious person or press who taught them that a despotic government had broken faith with them, was well calculated to instigate them to desert a service that was thus unfaithful and unworthy.

Our Labors.

As we have no files of the town papers, we are obliged to search about for them a great deal—and this involves what to us is a great bore—much walking.

When we write a patriotic soul-stirrer, we like to be fortified by authority. If the Standard now-a-days would write on these subjects, would save us a great deal of trouble; for we get the Standard regularly, and file it. But every time we want it to help us out, we have to go and dig up some back number.

"Oh, I wish my true love would come back to me."

Old Song.

COMMUNICATION.—The article commenced on yesterday and concluded to-day, over the signature of AMICUS, presents a lucid exposition of the objects of the agitators and a conclusive appeal to the better sense of the people. It is sent to us from one of the most distinguished pens of the State, and merits the public

Mr. John H. Haughton.

We have received a letter from the above named gentleman, explanatory of his views upon the present Convention movement in North Carolina. Although the letter is a private one, we think it due to Mr. Haughton, in view of our late editorial, to give publicity to his opinion. Mr. Haughton was at the meeting alluded to, and did address the meeting; but he informs us that he announced his distinct and unalterable opposition to "Separate State action or Secession"—that he took the ground that North Carolina should do nothing except in concert and co-operation with the other Southern States." Mr. Haughton believed that the "peace cry" was carrying a dangerous influence with the people—that a Convention was inevitable; and as he could not prevent it, he wished to direct it in a safe channel.

These were worthy motives on the part of Mr. Haughton; but we think he is mistaken—and we differ with him entirely upon the method of terminating the evil.

We saw in this movement for a Convention a dangerous and pernicious foe to the Southern Confederacy. It had begun in the "peace cries"—the negotiations—and the olive branches. With insidious art and cunning the more deadly purpose of separate State action and secession were veiled under the comparatively innocent garb of negotiations for peace. The supposed success in the late elections for Congress, inspired a new boldness, and the forbearance of the Government trampled to a broad exposure.

First, we were allowed to see the *outlines*, the least distinguishing features, in certain sly threats at Governor Vance—these precursors of some one to be *"killed,"* and some other one to be made *"alive."* This emanated from the main organ here, in those equivocal utterances—we expect to support Gov. Vance, *"if"*—*"if"*—*"if"*—and *"if not,"* then the conservative party is firm, determined, and no than can stand in its way. The other paper, a paper of little importance except as the vehicle of anonymous and irresponsible editors, supposed by the public to be men who had offices by Gov. Vance's appointment, yet are basely intrigueing against him—this other paper would announce again and again, *covertly* and *indirectly*—that Gov. Vance sympathized with the movement, and would impudently make opinions for him, to the alarm of the Governor's friends, and to his embarrassment, as we hope and believe. In process of time the thunder deepened—the cloud rolled up, and angrier and more unequivocal indications appeared of a near storm. Meetings were invoked—the probable action of Congress was foreshadowed—and the currency bill, the Conscription bill, the *Habeas Corpus* bill, as they have in substance passed, were taken up, denounced, proscribed, spit upon. They were severally stigmatized as destructive—despotic—faithless. This was done by both the papers here. Then *threats* —We will not submit to this—nor that—North Carolina will bend to no tyrants—she will be free from despotism under Lincoln or Davis—she will take her affairs into her own hands—she will be true while she remains in the Confederacy—she will withdraw the keystone and the arch will tumble.

These were the foreshadowings of a more audacious intention. By-and-by a member elect of Congress, *unnamed* Christian, though one of the *elect*, went on to Richmond, (being ignorant, it is supposed, of what Congress he was elected to,) and openly there, and more openly since, avowed the purpose of this Convention to be secession and reconstruction. A high official in the Capitol, in a conversation with a gentleman of this town not intended to be private, avowed that North Carolina would hold a Convention, and if the Substitute bill passed, would secede: that he was for it, and did not care a d—n for Gov. Vance's opinion. Another member of Congress, a sort of T. Hardy, then appears upon the stage—fully prepared with resolutions and communications to set the ball in motion —the meetings are begun—the preambles declare the nearness of despotism and the right of assembling.

The resolutions following the programme laid down in the Standard and Progress, declare the Substitute bill an act of faithlessness —the *habeas corpus* as despotic—and that *when* it becomes necessary to choose between despotism and her State sovereignty, North Carolina will choose the latter by a Convention. The communication alluded to, (coming from a leaky source,) lets out, that already "forbearance towards our own government is no longer a virtue"—that the time has come—and indicates that the Convention is the mode. These preamble, resolutions and communication, are received, printed and hailed, and the *chief actor* applauded. More meetings with identical preambles—more significant resolutions, as ignorance and artlessness mistake the "*cue*." Good men here become alarmed. The Press in the other States see the peril and expose it. The Yankee press understand the object—trace it to its source, cheer their people on account of it, and urge their government to renewed vigor in order to assist the movement. Our soldiers, sensitive of their own and the honor of the State, enter the meetings and break them up—the very boys hoot and hiss them into silence.—Look this evidence in the face—positive as confessions plainly construed can make it, and with circumstance connected with circumstance, link to link, until a chain is formed complete and unbroken.

What sane man of this Confederacy can doubt, that the purpose the one [illegible] to make terms with [illegible] base, dishonorable terms—any thing that could be made"—and that secession from Confederacy was the method determined

We say WAR—for we have, we hope, struck a fatal blow at this schemes of evil. The people, at first bewildered and imposed on by the artful but hollow pretenses of PEACE, themselves desirous of peace—and who is not?—were misled and betrayed. Their eyes are now open—and from the day when George Thompson of this county squelched and annihilated the meeting at Thompson's Store—proceedings and all—to this day, the move has been going down. Only the leaders remain in that immortal list for posterity, which a faithful press accords to them.

So far as negotiation or action in co-operation with other States is expoted, the idea is visionary and impracticable. No other State harbors a thought of moving in any direction, except as the Constitution prescribes. We are all aboard a staunch, strong boat, with a hardy and determined crew—the gale blows fiercely and the waves dash high—the roar of the breakers is distinctly heard, and the eye of the pilot scans their flashing spray. Peril is all around the ship, and obedience to the discipline of the vessel is imperative on all aboard. If any one mutinies, his *corpus* must be *habeased* by the billows of the sea. "Strengthen the hands" of the helmsman, and she will ride out the storm. "For God is on our side."

Raleigh Standard, June 1861.

THE SCHLESWIG—HOLSTEIN QUESTION.—This question is, to all human appearances, about to plunge Europe into something like a general war. The latest news we have upon the subject is, that thirty-two thousand Prussian troops were about to cross the Elbe into Holstein, while fifty thousand Austrian troops were being forwarded by express trains to the same point. The report was, that a large body of Danish troops had gathered on the Elbe, to dispute the passage of the Confederates, and it is therefore not improbable that the next news from Europe may bring the outbreak of hostilities. Meanwhile, however, every effort of negotiation was in progress to prevent a catastrophe which it was felt would eventually involve all the great powers of Europe in war; but the course of the English government in stimulating Denmark to insist upon all her pretentions, under the assurance that she should be backed by the whole military power of Great Britian, very much increased the danger of war. It is not at all improbable that this apparent little quarrel may involve, on the one side, England and Russia in alliance to "defend the integrity of Denmark," and on the other, France, Prussia, and all the States of the Germantic Confederation the right of secession of the three States from the compulsory and ill-assorted union with the Danish Kingdom.

The Lecture of Rev. Dr. Hoge, advertised for last night and this evening, have been postponed till next week. Due notice will be given when the Lectures will be delivered.

We learn that Maj. H. A. Dowd, State Quartermaster, is now prepared to fill all requisitions for Officer's Cloth, heretofore filed in the Adjutant General's Office.

We received no Northern mail yesterday north of Weldon.

The Advance on Mobile.

The great and immediate interest of the war at present concentrates on the combined movements of Sherman, Banks and others against Mobile. Sherman advanced from Vicksburg, crossed the Big Black, occupied Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, crossed Pearl river, reached Morton, thirty-five miles from Jackson, on the railroad running east from that city. At Morton he diverged from the railroad, leaving it on his left, and aiming at Enterprise, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, his object being to cut off supplies from Mobile. His force is stated by Maj. L. J. Fleming, Superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at six to eight thousand cavalry and twenty to twenty-five thousand infantry. He has no baggage train. He must mean to fight his way through. It is reported that General S. D. Lee had occupied Jackson in Sherman's rear. What General Polk's plans are we do not know. It is said that General Forrest is also down in Mississippi, harrassing the enemy. The movement by Sherman is bold and daring. If not completely successful, he and his whole force will be likely to come to grief.

Apparently the Yankees diverged from the railroad at Morton on the 9th inst. They are said to be moving another column on Mobile from Pascagoula Bay, and some reports speak of a third from Pensacola. Morton is 220 miles from Mobile; Pascagoula Bay between thirty and forty, through a very difficult country; Pensacola is all of forty, or perhaps more. The enemy evidently aims at the control of the Alabama River, and, warned by the result at Charleston, as evidently relies little upon his iron-clads for the reduction of Mobile by water.—*Wil. Journal.*

WILMINGTON, N. C., February 16th, 1864

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:

Gentlemen:—I have frequently been asked by friends of my Regiment (3d N. C. Infantry, *State Troops*,) "Why don't your Regiment re-enlist for the war?" To all those who have enquired I have fully explained; for the information of others feeling an interest in us, who do not already know, I beg you will publish, or notice in remarks of your own, the following facts: The 3d North Carolina, as also all those Regiments numbering from one to ten, are the original *State Troops*, organized in May and June, 1861, under what is known as the "Ten Regiment Bill," and were in the *beginning*, and are to this day, *volunteers* for and during the continuance of the *war*—hence no re-enlisting to save *conscription*, ever has been, or ever will be necessary. Very respectfully,

WM. M. PARSLEY,
Lt. Col. 3d Reg. N. C. Infantry.

RUMOR advises us that [illegible] is said to have Knoxville moving South. He captured a number of prisoners and large quantities of supplies at Lenoir's, ten miles this side of Knoxville. Such were the stories current at Dalton on Thursday last.

Weathee extremely cold, and a light spitting of snow, last night.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Disloyal Men.

The Yankee journals speak with great confidence of sympathisers in various portions of the South, who never fail to render all possible assistance to Yankee prisoners in escaping from captivity, who groan under the "intolerable military despotism" of the South, and who pine for the time when "the glorious old flag," symbol of "the most mild and merciful government under the sun," shall wave over the citadel of the rebellion. That there are such persons we do not deny, though it is equally true that they are few in number: that they assist in the escape of prisoners is not to be doubted; that they correspond and conspire with the enemy for the destruction of our Government and people, is highly probable. What abyss of baseness human treachery can descend to, has been exhibited in more than one case of treason, by wretches living in the South, that may well defy a parallel in the history of crime. The very fact that traitors are not numerous in the South has led to the indifference with which their conduct has been regarded, and the complete impunity with which they have been permitted to carry on their traitorous designs.

The benignity and toleration manifested by this Government to persons who, if living in the North and exhibiting the attitude toward that Government which they do to this, would insure their consignment to a dungeon, has only tended to make them more bitter, treacherous and malignant. They affect to regard us as cruel despotism a Government which does not interfere with their freedom of speech and person, and which permits them to enjoy all the rights of loyal citizens and the possession of their ill-gotten gains, whilst curses for the Southern cause and all connected with it are the only coin which they pay for such clemency and indulgence. If the Yankees were to come here to-morrow, the worst enemies of the loyal people, the most cruel and savage persecutors of our cause and countrymen, would be these domestic traitors, who are unmolested in person, estate, or liberty by our people and our Government.

But the time has come when the truth that those who are not for us are against us, must be practically recognized, and that pitiful minority of men and women who do not regard this as their country, must be sent to that country which they do regard as such, and not permitted to remain here, to assist Yankee prisoners to escape and plot treason against the State. It is the custom of the Lincoln Government to send from its own limits better people than themselves for not half their offences. Men and women have been expelled from the North, and driven from their homes and property, for manifesting sympathy with the Southern cause, and, unless we are lost to all self-respect, and all sense of justice to our own countrymen, we will commend the same chalice to the lips of the traitors and miscreants here who are plotting the overthrow of the Government and the restoration of the "glorious old flag." It is no thanks to such as them that Richmond has not been taken a hundred times over, and the Yankee prisoners let loose to devote the city to fire and sword. The authorities have a duty to perform in this matter, which is demanded by the most obvious dictates of public security and self-preservation.

(For The Confederate.

Re-Enlistment of the 37th Regiment.

37TH REG'T OF N. C. TROOPS. Feb. 10, 1864.

GOVERNOR: At a meeting of the 37th Regiment of N. C. Troops, held this day, the following committee having been appointed to propose resolutions for the consideration of the meeting—

Capt. W. M. T. Nicholson,	Company	E;
" D. L. Hudson,	"	G;
" A. J. Critcher,	"	B;
Serg't J. M. Black,	"	A;
Pvt Rufus Holdaway,	"	A,
Serg't H. D. Hagaman,	"	B;
Pvt P. W. Turnmire,	"	B;
Serg't J. W. Alexander,	"	C;
Pvt J. W. Barnett,	"	C;
" K. M. Hasty,	"	D;
" K. M. Dees,	"	D;
Serg't Alfred Green,	"	E;
Pvt James C. Coffy,	"	E;
Serg't R. M. Staley,	"	F;
Corpl J. C. Duncan,	"	F;
" C. C. Pool,	"	E;
Pvt A. Campbell,	"	G;
Serg't J. J. Ormand,	"	H;
" R. B. Tucker,	"	H;
" J. C. Flow,	"	I;
Pvt D. L. McCord,	"	I;
" D. H. Douglas,	"	K;
" S. V. Box,	"	K;

Capt. W. T. Nicholson, chairman of the committee, reported the following Resolutions, as recommended by all of the committee except Sergt J W Alexader of Company C. He recommends none in lieu of them:

Resolved, That we are still determined that our country shall be a free and independent nation, notwithstanding the absurd proclamations of Abraham Lincoln; and we do hereby pledge anew our property, our lives and our honor and our all, never to submit to Abolition tyrany nor Yankee rule.

Resolved, That we originally enlisted as a regiment for twelve months because we believed that our country needed us in the field, and that we afterwards re-enlisted for two additional years or the war before the Conscript Bill had been introduced in Congress, because we thought she still needed us; and that now, actuated by the same belief, we tender to the Government of our country our services in the field for the war, undconditionally and without reserve.

Resolved, That we are perfectly satisfied with the present organization of our army, and have unlimited confidence in the skill, bravely and patriotism of our Generals.

Relsolved, That while we endeavor to do our duty, we shall expect the authorities to do theirs; we shall expect them to see all deserters and skulkers from our ranks *shot* at the stake in disgrace. We shall expect them to allow us to visit our homes once every twelve months, at such times as the exigencies of the service will permit; and shall expect them to feed, clothe and shoe us, and not to allow worthless subordinates to make us suffer by their indolence.

Resolved, That we are ready to endure without a murmur all necessary hardships and privations which the good of the cause may demand.

Resoved, That we call confidently upon all good people at home to give us their sympathy and support, to send us food to sustain life and recruits to fill our wasted ranks.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the Secretary of War, through the regular official channels, to His Excellency Gov. Vance of North Carolina, and to the newspapers for publication.

The above resolutions were then submitted to the Regiment and opportunity was allowed for a fair and full expression of opinion, when it was found that out of nearly 500 who were present, only about 20 were opposed to the Resolutions.

The Resolutions were accordingly declared adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

WM. M. BARBOUR,
Col. 37th N. C. T., Pres't of Meeting.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TARASKIN, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Suspension of the Heabeas Corpus Act.

RICHMOND, Feb. 19.

The President has approved, and the injunction of secrecy has been removed from the bill to suspend the *habeas corpus*. The preamble to the bill asserts that the power to suspend is vested solely in Congress, and Congress exclusively is to judge of the necessity of exercising the power, and declares in the opinion of Congress that the public safety now require it, and the President has asked for it. Congress therefore suspends the writ ninety days after the meeting of next Congress, in cases of arrests by order of the President, Secretary of war, or General commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department; to apply only to cases of treason, conspiracy, combining to assist the enemy, attempts to excite servile insurrection, desertion encouraging or harboring deserters, spies, unlawful intercourse or trading with the enemy, adhering to the enemy, or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause, burning bridges, or destroying telegraph lines, destroying or attempting to destroy government vessels, arms, munitions of war, arsenals, foundries or workshops. During the suspension the President shall cause every arrest to be properly investigated, and if improperly detained, to be discharged, unless it can be speedily tried in due course of law.

The President has signed the bill to authorize impressments of meat for the use of the army.—Provisions heretofore reported.

From Gen Lee's Army.

ORANGE C. H. Feb. 18.

All quiet along our lines. Weather cold. The Rapidan frozen over. Roads in fine condition.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.

Some activity has been observed among the Tugs and Steamers in the bar. One Tug took a number of troops off an ironsides and went South. Ninety-eight shells have been fired at the city to-day. Snowing here this evening.

Fire In Dalton.

DALTON, Feb. 17.

The [illegible] morning between 1 and 2 o'clock, our army Commissary Store was burnt—all the stores saved except four barrels of flour. The Confederate office [illegible] the store was consumed—nothing saved but [illegible] bundles of paper, the books and files. Loss $8,0[illegible] Several sutlers and barbers burnt out. The [illegible] was the work of an incendiary.

Important from Mobile.

MOBILE, Feb. 16.

Official Dispatch from Fort Gaines.—The enemy opened on Fort Powell at Grant's Pass at 9 o'clock this morning. Five vessels were engaged. So far all the shots have fallen short. Col Smith is at Fort Powell.

MOBILE, Feb. 17.

Official from Fort Gaines. Seven mortar boats and four gunboats fired 165 shots at Fort Powell—seven or eight struck. No damage to Fort. A Lieutenant and Sergeant slightly wounded.—Officers quarters nearly demolished. There was a demonstration to land on Dauphin Island, but was reconsidered. It is officially reported that the enemy occupied Enterprise yesterday evening.

From Knoxville.

NEW MARKET, Feb. 16.

The Knoxville Whig of the 13th has been received. It says Schoefield, it is hoped, will bring order out of the great confusion in the military affairs of that department.

Flour is selling at twenty dollars; meal three dollars, and great destitution exists, especially among the poor classes.

The weather quite cold to-day.

Latest from the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, Feb. 18.

A flag of truce boat at City Point, brings Northern dates to the 16th Despatches from Nashville, say that Logan, with the 15th corps, has left Chattanooga to co-operate with Sherman's movement.

Col. Bright [who escaped from the Libby prison] is reported arrived at Williamsburg. The Northern House of Representatives on the 15th adopted a resolution, by sixteen majority, declaring that the United States Constitution should be amanded so as to abolish slavery in the United States.

The Supreme Court has decided Vallandigham's case adverse to the petitioner.

By a late arrival from Europe there is nothing important. Maxamilian would leave for Mexico early in March.

Liverpool Cotton market firmer. Gold in New York on the 15th, 160½

[From Punch.]

TRUTH IS NOT PORTEY.

Some ladies love the carpet knights
Who wear the finest lace,
The carpet knights the ladies love
Who wear the sweetest face.
Posterity will love the men
Who turn the Yankee flanks,
And cry: huzza! the jewels were
The privates in the ranks!

Our carpet knights in every town,
Like butterflies are seen,
They glory in an artist sketch—
A fancy battle scene!
Though coarsely clad the soldier scorns
The gilded useless blanks—
Ah! who should win the ladies' smiles?
The privates in the ranks!

Then here's a health to every man
Who, through the snow and rain,
Shall march with musket in his hand,
Or drag a cannon train.
And here's a groan for every "knight,"
Whose precious form arrayed in
In gray and gilt, to captivate,
Susceptible young ladies.

A late Nashville paper says: "Hon. E. H. Ewing, one of the most distinguished citizens of our State, last Saturday took the oath prescribed by Mr. Lincoln's proclamation—the amnesty."

Latest from Florida.

THE ENEMY REPULSED—CONFEDERATES CAPTURED

On Monday night the Yankee cavalry, estimated at five to seven hundred, advanced on Camp Finnegan, which is about thirteen miles from Baldwin. Our pickets seeing the enemy advance, went in and reported. Our troops were soon drawn up in line, but before they could move, off were flanked right and left, and about one hundred and fifty of them captured. The movement of the enemy was so sudden, that they came within four hundred yards of our camp before they were discovered.

We had at Camp Finnegan some infantry, artillery, and two companies of cavalry. The greater portion of the cavalry made good their escape. The [illegible] batteries of artillery were lost, with [illegible] horses, wagons, and all other camp property. Capt. Joseph L. Cubham's battery saved all their horses, but lost their guns. Captain D was not with his command, being sick and off duty.

On Tuesday morning the Yankee cavalry advanced on Baldwin, and thence to Sanderson, where a skirmish took place. On Wednesday morning the enemy advanced to within four miles of Lake City, where Gen. Finnegan had formed his troops in line of battle. A brisk fight took place, which lasted several hours, when the enemy was repulsed, and retreated to Sanderson.

It was reported that in this fight we lost ten men killed and a number wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known.

Col. McCormick is among the captured, also Second Sergeant James King, together with all the members of his corps. This company had lately been formed in Marion County, Florida.

We are told that the steamer St. Mary's was not burned, as reported, but that she was sunk in seventeen feet water. The St. Mary's was loaded with a cargo of cotton and turpentine. A large portion of her cotton was taken out and placed on shore, where it was burnt.

A large number of negroes have been captured by the enemy and carried off. Their cavalry alone advanced, and it is supposed that they have fallen back on their infantry supports.

There are but four Yankee gunboats at Jacksonville, the transports having left, as is supposed, for the purpose of bringing additional reinforcements.

At Sanderson the enemy destroyed, in one warehouse, upwards of 8000 bushels of corn, a quantity of bacon, &c., and burnt the greater portion of the village.—*Savannah News, 18th.*

DISAPPOINTMENT OF YOUNG GIRLS.—Advertisements for young girls just in their teens, who have disappeared from their homes, are quite common now. There was never before a time in Rochester when the street-walkers were so numerous as at present—and there are many of them of the younger class, little more than children. The liberal expenditures of bounty money has something to do with this state of things, no doubt, here and elsewhere. If the war continues much longer, our people will be so thoroughly debauched that there will be little worth saving of the nation.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

New Advertisements.

For Sale.—32 Hogsheads of Leaf Tobacco. W. H. CUNNIGGIM,
21-3t* Exchange Hotel.

Headquarters 4th North Carolina Cavalry, February 13th, 1864.—Members of this Regiment absent without leave are required to return immediately. Enrolling officers and others are strongly urged to arrest all failing to do so.

Those on sick furlough will forward proper certificates from Examining Boards; none others will be received.

Those having details to re-mount, must procure horses, or they will be transferred to infantry.

By order of
LIEUT-COL. R. BARRINGER,
Commanding Regiment.
T. J. MOORE, Adjutant 4th N. C. Cavalry.
21-d&tw3t*

Court of Equity for Wake County, SPRING TERM, 1864.

Geen High
vs.
The Heirs of Hudson High, dec'd, and others.

Petition for sale of land:

It appearing that the defendants in this cause, to wit: Leonidas High, and Martha, his sister, and her husband, (if she be married) are non-residents of the State, advertisement is hereby made for said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, on the First Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, at the Courthouse in Raleigh, to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, R. G. Lewis, Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake county, at office in Raleigh, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

3-w6t R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Raleigh, February 17th 1864. Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th inst., for the manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Pea Nuts.

Proposals must state the price per gallon for the oil produced; as the Government will require the total produce of oil as well as oil cake.

W. W. PEIRCE.
20-d3t&w3t Maj. and Chief Q. M.

☞ Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Register, copy 3 times and send bill to Maj. Peirce.

Ten Dollars Reward.—Pocket Book Lost.—Supposed to have been lost on the cars between Raleigh and Clayton, N. C., my POCKET BOOK, containing a sum of money—amount not recollected—against Miss Julia C. Flowers for $158.20, one note against Jos. H. Jones for $400 with some credit on it, and other papers not recollected. The money is no object as the Pocket Book is returned. Any information will be thankfully received. Address either P. M. at Clayton, Planters Hotel, Raleigh, or myself. J. W. YOUNGBLOOD,
16-4t* Clayton, N. C.

Attend to the Head.—Scott & Jim take great pleasure in informing the public that they have fitted up a first class BARBERS' ESTABLISHMENT, at the Exchange Hotel; where they are prepared to Cut or Curl Hair, Champooe, Dye Whiskers and Moustache, Shave &c.

Scott having had an experience of six years with Mr. K. Cook, flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction.

Jim has had equal advantages in other places. The shop will be kept clean and neat; and gentlemen may rely upon finding this a first class Barber shop.

18-6t* SCOTT & JIM.

Rev. Messrs D. Hoge, D. D., of Richmond, Va., will deliver two Lectures before the Young Men's Christain Association, on his "observations in Europe," on THURSDAY and FRIDAY evenings next, the 18th and 19th of February,

IN COMMONS HALL.

The proceeds of these Lectures will be applied to the benefit of the poor of this city.

Price of admission, single ticket $2; lady and gentleman $3. Tickets to be obtained at the Bookstores. Lectures to commence at 7½ o'clock.

18 3t

Wanted to Hire.—A Negro Boy some fifteen or sixteen years old, to cut wood, run errands, &c., for a family. Apply at
2-tf THIS OFFICE.